





# Advertisements.

**DAKIN'S**  
**CHERRY TOOTH PASTE** Cleanses the  
 Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and imparts  
 a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance  
 to the Breath.

50 Cents per Jar.

**DAKIN'S**  
**INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.**  
 Surpasses all other Dyes in the purity, delicacy,  
 and natural appearance of the Hair, after  
 application.

\$1 per Case.

**DAKIN'S**  
**ROSE HAIR OIL.**  
 A delicately scented and elegant Hair Dressing  
 with all the Colour and Odour of Red Rose  
 Petals.

Per Bottle, 50 Cents and \$1.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA**  
**LIMITED,**  
 DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
 HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60)

Hongkong, 14th June, 1889.

## WATSON'S SOAPS.

**WATSON'S**  
**PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.**  
 THE BEST IN THE MARKET  
**FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.**  
 Guaranteed to be made from absolutely  
 pure "Phenol" or Carbolic Acid.

**THESE SOAPS**, specially prepared  
 for use in Tropical Climates, will be found  
 most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the  
 Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers  
 of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.  
 They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a  
 depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation  
 of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat,  
 and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates,  
 and are strongly recommended for general use  
 by all the leading and most eminent Medical  
 Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit

all requirements:

**STRONG MEDICINAL**

In Single Tablet Boxes.

WHITE, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

**MEDIUM.**

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

**TOILET SOAP.**

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of

Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

**WATSON'S**

**ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP**

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLIES AND ALL

"FEDICULOUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and

may be used without the least fear

of any bad result on Dogs of

any sex, age, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

**WATSON'S**

**PURE TRANSPARENT**

**TOILET SOAP.**

Have attained a reputation in the Far

East which makes them universal

Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be

used by Ladies and Children with the most

delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins,

without any fear whatever of producing irri-

tation, at any season of the year. Being

practically dry and firm, they will be found most

economical in use.

**WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT**

**GLYCERINE SOAP.**

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage

of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into

any Soap. Specially recommended to all who

have a very delicate Skin easily affected by

wind and weather.

**WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET**

**SOAPS.**

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the

principal difference between them being more

one of personal preference than of quality; all

are pure, and the base of all is the same, but

the perfumes differ. New kinds will be intro-

duced from time to time as occasion requires.

**PLEASE OBSERVE**—Each Tablet bears our

Name and Trade Mark, without which none

are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full partic-

ulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the

following well-known Soaps:

ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S,

COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S,

PEARS', &c.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, May, 1889.

**BIRTH.**

On the 12th inst., at Kowloon, Mrs. E. B.

WOLFE, of a daughter.

[735]

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

The extraordinary proceedings in the local

Share Market during the past week again

bring to the front a danger to which we

have previously had occasion more than

once to direct public attention. It is

beyond doubt that a very large proportion

of the sensational share transactions

reported lately have either been bogus

cannot fail to bring with it results  
 disastrous to many interests in the colony.  
 will be the inevitable outcome of this  
 epidemic of rash speculation which has  
 taken such firm root in our midst. No  
 attempt is made to disguise the true  
 character of the business; it is not legiti-  
 mate dealing in stocks and shares, it is not  
 even that form of speculation which both  
 law and custom have to some considerable  
 extent recognised, but it is the great old  
 game of "sharps" and "flats," a whole-  
 sale system of barefaced swindling by  
 the dishonest use of undue influence,  
 by fraudulent misrepresentations, and  
 that form of conspiracy known as  
 "cornering." This latest phase in the  
 Hongkong Share Market is no ordinary  
 "boom" of any particular stock or stocks,  
 it is no mere question of buying and selling  
 scrip for forward delivery, but it is a  
 wholesale rush to unduly depreciate the  
 shares of certain companies and obtain  
 fictitious and utterly ridiculous and unwar-  
 ranted quotations for the shares of  
 others, in which the leading parts have  
 been played by the numerically powerful  
 contingent of pseudo-traffickers who  
 daily masquerade opposite the Hong-  
 kong Hotel in the convenient guise of  
 share-brokers. We do not for one moment  
 believe that one-fourth of the alleged extra-  
 ordinary sales and purchases "on time"  
 reported this week are genuine; the reports  
 of business done have been as untrust-  
 worthy as the quotations furnished by  
 interested go-betweens. And with special  
 reference to the quotation list, it has been  
 no unusual thing to get almost at the same  
 time from three different brokers three  
 different quotations for the same stock,  
 the differences ranging from four to nine  
 points. And this peculiarity has not been  
 confined to any particular stock, but has  
 been freely applied to nearly all stocks  
 which have been made a medium for this  
 latest development in share dealing.

The danger, however, to which we  
 specially referred at the beginning of this  
 article, is the extraordinary license per-  
 mitted by the directors and managers of  
 public companies, by merchants and  
 stockkeepers, to their clerks and other  
 employees. Apparently the most profitable  
 clients of certain so-called share-brokers  
 are young men and lads employed in  
 various capacities in public companies,  
 merchants' offices, etc. With salaries  
 averaging between one and two hundred  
 dollars per month, these enterprising  
 youths think nothing of entering into  
 contracts for the sale or purchase of  
 shares, for forward delivery, amounting  
 to many thousands of dollars, knowing  
 quite well at the same time that if fortune  
 goes against them they will not be in a  
 position to fulfil their obligations. The  
 recent history of stock gambling in this  
 colony shows many such instances. Who  
 are chiefly to blame for this disgraceful  
 condition of things, which too often means  
 utter and absolute ruin for young men  
 whose careers in life might otherwise be  
 prosperous and useful? Is it the Govern-  
 ment, for calmly shutting its eyes and  
 allowing the leading thoroughfare in the  
 city to be transformed into a gambling  
 mart, and daily blockaded, causing great  
 public inconvenience, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 by an irresponsible crowd of nomadic  
 traffickers and their attendant army of  
 touts and jackals, while ruthlessly hunt-  
 ing down the sportive Chinese for indulg-  
 ing in any one of his comparatively harmless  
 national pastimes? Is it the directors of  
 public companies and other employers, for  
 permitting the shareholders' and private  
 interests to be neglected and imperilled by  
 their servants and employees loading in the  
 streets during business hours, and freely  
 indulging in speculation of the most reckless  
 and demoralising character? Is it the  
 brokers, who enter into negotiations with  
 persons whose positions and prospects they  
 know right well are being seriously  
 endangered? We consider that neither the  
 Government, the directors and merchants,  
 nor the brokers can be held blameless; all  
 of them have shirked duties and responsi-  
 bilities which they owe to themselves, to  
 their positions, and to the public  
 weal. Things have come to such a pass  
 that, as very little in the cause of  
 public morality can be expected from  
 gambling directors who set their employees  
 a bad example, or from brokers, whose  
 first and leading article of faith is bound  
 up in the word "brokerage," it becomes  
 a question of public policy whether the  
 Government is not called upon to specially  
 legislate for an evil that threatens dire  
 consequences, and to summarily put down  
 with the strong arm of the law a danger-  
 ous nuisance. A short enactment could  
 easily be passed through the Legislative  
 Council making all "time" transactions  
 in shares illegal, or, if thought desirable,  
 the examples of Canada and the Argentine  
 Republic might be followed, and share  
 gambling declared a penal offence. We  
 are loth to advocate any legislative  
 restrictions where the principle of *casual*  
*employer* under ordinary circumstances would

so appropriately apply, but the business  
 of our local stock exchange is now  
 surrounded by so many abuses that there  
 is no other alternative. Unless something  
 effective is done, and that quickly, to  
 place this important branch of our  
 commercial system on a sounder basis,  
 we shall have another "Black Friday,"  
 the permanent effects of which will be  
 felt in Hongkong for years to come.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer Teheran,**  
 from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at  
 2 p.m. yesterday.

The prejudice against horse flesh has now so  
 faded out in Paris that there are 124 recognized  
 butcher shops where horse flesh is openly sold.

An account of a visit to the Green Island Cement  
 Company's works at Macao, from the pen of our  
 Special Correspondent, will be found in another  
 column.

The Kobe Yashin Nippo states that from the  
 1st to the 22nd inst. 25,228 piculs of tea arrived  
 in Kobe, of which 1,875,000 piculs were sold to  
 foreigners.

Morphinomaniac is becoming such an epidemic  
 in Paris that the Academy of Medicine is  
 appealed to. It constantly appears in new forms,  
 exalting being the latest.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the  
 Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ducalton*, from  
 Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday  
 afternoon, and is due on the 18th inst.

THE first class, today and yesterday, Edmund  
 Yates, Editor of the *London World*, has lately  
 deserted the Academy of Medicine in Paris,  
 and joined the Carlton Club. A good rid-  
 dance of bad rubbish.

A JAPANESE paper is responsible for the statement  
 that the Chinese authorities, presumably  
 Li Hung-chang, have applied to the Tokyo  
 Government for a number of Japanese mining  
 engineers to act as instructors at the School of  
 Mines shortly to be established in Tientsin.

A COURT-MARTIAL was held on the *Victor*  
*Emmanuel* yesterday to try Charles William  
 Horner, assistant paymaster on board H.M.S.  
*Conquest* for drunkenness. Captain Henderson  
 presided. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and  
 was at once sentenced to lose a year's seniority  
 and be dismissed the ship.

Thus a Japanese native paper—Mr. Ardenah (?),  
 a British magician who arrived the other day in  
 Japan and is at present in Tokyo, intends giving  
 a public exhibition of his wonderful powers  
 shortly. He will cut the head off one of his  
 audience, stick it on again all right, and then  
 explain how the marvellous feat is accomplished.

A SOUTH GERMAN paper furnishes its readers  
 with the following horrid example of bad pun-  
 ctuation:—"After him walked Lord Salisbury  
 on his head, a white hat on his feet, large  
 but well brushed boots on his forehead, a dark  
 cloud in his hand, the inevitable walking-stick  
 in his eyes, a threatening glance in gloomy  
 silence."

WITH a proper sense of his rights as an author,  
 Father Agostino, a popular preacher in Rome,  
 lately made this formal protest from his pulpit:  
 "I protest against reporters taking down what I  
 say and making it a source of profit. It is an  
 infringement of my right. If there is to be  
 profit made by my sermons or my words, I am  
 the person entitled to it and should receive it."

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
 at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening,  
 commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will  
 be the programme:—  
 March—"Prelude" Devere.  
 "Cavalry" Devere.  
 "Trot" Devere.  
 "Trot & the Joke" Devere.  
 "March" Devere.  
 "Overstock and Stain" Faust.

An elaborate record has been kept of the number  
 of visitors to Vienna, during 1888. The total  
 number was 238,170, namely, 175,777 Austrians,  
 and Hungarians and 62,400 foreigners. The  
 latter included 21,914 Germans, 7,608 Russians,  
 3,275 Roumanians, 4,596 Swiss, 4,267 British,  
 3,275 Italians, 1,687 Swiss, 1,334 Turks, 206  
 Bosnians, 780 Dutchmen, 748 Bulgarians, 604  
 Belgians, 591 Greeks, 536 Africans, 598 Swedes  
 and Norwegians, 371 Asiatics, 307 Danes, 93  
 Australians, 64 Portuguese and 48 Montenegrins.  
 The second largest contingent, it will be seen,  
 was supplied by the Anglo-Saxon race with a  
 total of 9,873 persons.

*Carbolicum Aeneas* is the Latin for "fatal  
 to cockroaches, white ants, &c." and is the  
 common name of a really invaluable composition,  
 hitherto undiscovered by "missionaries  
 in Mexico," "a wealthy lady," or any other  
 person, and sold by Messrs. Schiele and Co. The  
 testimonials show that as a preservative of wood  
 it is unrivalled. One example will be sufficient:  
 "Ataral, 2000 B.C.—Sir, I attribute the  
 preservation of the Ark from the attacks of  
 the four white ants inside, and the water without,  
 simply to using *Carbolicum Aeneas*.  
 Noah." Seriously though, this is a composition  
 which every architect ought to use to preserve  
 wood and building materials generally.

JAPANESE merchants and manufacturers are very  
 properly insisting on a system of reciprocity  
 being strictly adhered to in their commercial  
 relations with China. A short time ago we  
 reported that the Chinese authorities had placed  
 their veto on certain manufacturers established  
 in Shanghai by Japanese, and that the Japanese  
 Government had promptly responded by giving  
 police that they would close the Chinese match  
 factories in Kobe. Evidently wishing to amicably  
 arrange matters if possible the Japanese Govern-  
 ment have delayed enforcing their order, and  
 now the native local match manufacturers are up  
 in arms at what they consider unnecessary  
 privileges being granted to their Chinese rivals.  
 A combination has been formed and the Japanese  
 authorities will be petitioned to insist on the  
 Chinese closing up their manufactories without  
 further delay.

A HOME contemporary on the "Divine right  
 of kings"—The heir to the throne of France was  
 slaughtered by savages; the heir to the throne  
 of Holland died a miserable death; the heir to  
 the throne of Germany just lived to grasp the  
 sceptre and then succumbed to an agonising  
 malady; the heir to the throne of Russia saw his  
 father assassinated, and has been in constant  
 terror of assassination ever since he ascended  
 the throne; the heir to the throne of Austria died  
 under circumstances of horror unequalled in the  
 modern history of kings; the King of Bavaria  
 committed suicide, and dragged his companion  
 with him to death; the King of Spain saw his  
 young wife die under circumstances of the greatest  
 suspicion, and, having married again, was soon  
 stricken down by an incurable disease, and  
 passed away long ere his prime, leaving a baby  
 in long clothes as his successor.

We are informed by the agent of the Austro-  
 Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co. that the Com-  
 pany's steamer *Editha*, from Trieste, left  
 Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

"THE Tru about the Coal Mines at Hongay,"  
 an article describing the recent visit of our  
 Special Correspondent to the coal deposits in  
 Halong Bay, will appear in our next issue.

A VENETIAN glass manufacturer is said to be  
 making and selling bonnets by the thousand.  
 The glass cloth of which they are made has the  
 sameness and brilliancy of color as silk,  
 and is impervious to water.

GREEK drapery is driving out the Empire style  
 of dresses at home. The dress is allowed to fall  
 from the neck to the instep with only the inter-  
 ference of a loose girdle, and it is caught up at  
 the side to show a silk petticoat with the regular  
 Greek pattern. So glad!

LORD CHANCELLOR HALSBURY declined the  
 other night to meet Mr. Henry Labouchere,  
 M.P., at dinner. Labouchere had described the  
 occasion of the meeting as *Trunk* as the  
 Lord High Jobber of England, and the shaft  
 hit home.

A HONGKONG vernacular print states that all the tea  
 damaged at the recent fire in Kobe has been  
 bought by Chinese. This, says our con-  
 temporary, causes much uneasiness among  
 respectable Japanese tea-dealers, for they are  
 apprehensive that this damaged stuff will, by the  
 aid of unscrupulous native agents, be palmed  
 off upon foreign buyers.

THE foundation of another public company has  
 just been discovered in the Straits Settlements.  
 A Mr. McFadden, who was recently sent on a  
 trading mission by Messrs. Guthrie & Co. of  
 Singapore, is reported to have discovered a place  
 near Salak which he believes to be very rich in  
 tin. He has not yet actually begun work,  
 labour being very difficult to procure, but he  
 believes the tin to be there.

HOTEL CLERK: "There's a newspaper man  
 who has been stopping with us during the week,  
 and he has just called for his bill. If we are  
 liberal with him, perhaps he will give us a good  
 notice." Managing Director: "A capital idea.  
 Tell him there will be no charge." Clerk:  
 "Yes, sir." Managing Director (calling clerk  
 back): "Anybody with him?" Clerk: "Yes,  
 sir, his wife." Managing Director: "All right;  
 charge her double rates."

A MEETING of the Executive Council was held  
 this afternoon, for the purpose of considering  
 the scheme for raising a corps of Rifle Volunteers.  
 The scheme is not yet made public, but, roughly,  
 it is on a plan of the Shanghai Volunteers. A  
 body of Europeans are to be trained in the  
 management of Maxim guns, and about twenty  
 are to act as light horsemen, providing their own  
 ponies, but with Government stabling. We shall  
 be able to give fuller details to-morrow.

THE *Sydney Bulletin* says that Governments in  
 New South Wales are organised—firstly, to find  
 employment, or at least salary, for Sir Henry  
 Parkes; secondly, to find fat billets for those of  
 the political friends of Ministers who know how  
 to pull the ropes; thirdly, to enable land-jobbers  
 with official influence to sell their property to  
 the nation at many times its market value; fourthly,  
 to organise schemes for printing with  
 public property to influential syndicates; and,  
 fifthly, for all other purposes likely to benefit the  
 members of Ministries. These are the purposes  
 for which Governments are organised, and don't  
 you forget it, dear friends.

AN oft-remanded case was very unsatisfactorily  
 dealt with by Mr. Woodhouse this morning. A  
 shop-convict was caught coming ashore on the  
 2nd inst. with a box, and was asked by an  
 excise officer what it contained. He replied  
 "clothes." On being opened, it was found  
 to contain 400 lbs. of opium, and he then  
 told a tale about having bought it there  
 taken it to San Francisco to smuggle, and  
 failing to do so, had brought it back. Last  
 time the case was up his Worship, from some  
 extraordinary motive, remanded the case to see  
 if it could not be settled—which was out of the  
 question, the man having committed a distinct  
 offence. To-day the man was up again, and  
 this time the head of the Opium Farm attended  
 and pressed for a penalty. His Worship preferred  
 to again remand the case to see if the case could  
 not yet be settled. The Opium Farmer formally  
 protested, but it was no use. Mr. Woodhouse had  
 written it down in indelible ink "Remanded for  
 settlement." What he had to do with that, he only  
 knows.

A MELBOURNE correspondent, in a satirical  
 vein, comments as follows on that feeble abortion  
 called Imperial Federation:—"Up to the present  
 time we have no instance of a Democracy  
 achieving anything beyond the building up of a  
 great State, to become the inheritance of some  
 mighty monarch and a great and chivalrous  
 aristocracy. Proofs of this readily occur to the  
 mind; the Hebrew Democracy, as soon as the  
 conquest of Palestine was completed and solidified,  
 became the inheritance of Solomon the Magni-  
 ficent; Athens and Corinth, the Macedonians;  
 and "your Octavians" and to follow the  
 analogy the great Democratic Republic of modern  
 times will, undoubtedly, become the prize of some  
 future great military hero. It is plain: there is  
 no augury in it to any student of history, that  
 the only enduring form of political institution is  
 the aristocratic-monarchical, which, in its highest  
 development, becomes Imperial. Consequently,  
 Imperial Federation is not only desirable, it is  
 inevitable. Imperialism means integration. Syn-  
 thesis. Although Imperialism is undoubtedly our  
 destiny—as it has been the fate of all Democracies  
 to fall, it will not be in our day. Australia and  
 Canada have, as the *Age* eloquently puts it, "to  
 advance." When they shall have become mighty  
 nations, whose people will be "like unto the  
 sands of the sea-shore for multitude," when a  
 rich and virtuous aristocracy shall have  
 sprung from their loins; when, like their  
 ancestors, they shall have demanded their  
 "kings"—and who so eligible as the grandsons  
 or descendants of our good and gracious  
 Queen, who are worthy to receive the Imperial  
 diadems of Australasia and Canada?—when,  
 I say, there shall be an Emperor of Britain—the  
 Emperor of Emperors—the first letter and a chair-  
 bond of brotherhood with the Emperor of India,  
 Emperor of Canada, and Emperor of Australasia;  
 then will Imperial Federation be indeed "un-  
 fail accomplishment"—a glorious and mighty fact.  
 Such an Empire, in close alliance with our  
 "kith and kin across the sea," under the  
 Imperial sway of probably a scion of the throne  
 Imperial House of Brunswick, will conquer the  
 world, and standing on the uttermost confines  
 of it, will sweep sword for more planets to  
 conquer; for shall we not march shoulder to  
 shoulder, from victory to victory, until the whole  
 earth shall be ours, under one Imperial crown,  
 in one Imperial federation—the Land and the  
 Sea; and the mighty head of Imperial grandeur  
 shall be hailed by all men, white, black, and  
 yellow—the Emperor of the Planet! There will  
 be no Kingdoms left on earth, all having been  
 swallowed up in the tremendous mass of Empire;  
 nothing but the Kingdom of Heaven tributary to  
 the Empire of Britain."

A poor wretched man got three months hard  
 in Melbourne the other day for appropriating a  
 Bible that belonged to somebody else. And yet  
 they tell us the gospel is free to all.

"THE latest therapeutic novelty" is called  
 "Léchage," the tongue of the dog being the  
 active agent in the cure. The treatment is  
 prescribed for nervous and skin diseases.

SELLERS of local stocks "on time" will be wise  
 to keep their operations within reasonable limits.  
 The eminent prophet Baxter has definitely fixed  
 the end of the world for March 15th, 1896.

A 50' TCH preacher in London, recently speaking  
 of the frequent complaint of preachers for being  
 dull, gave his hearers this shot: "The fault is  
 not that we are poor preachers, but because you  
 are mighty poor stuff to preach to."

A FIRE-BRICK trust is the latest trading "corner"  
 in England, a syndicate with \$15,000,000 capital  
 having begun negotiations to buy up all the



on a sufficiently large scale to ensure handsome profits on the products of the manufactory was first recognised, and after consideration it was decided to raise the necessary additional funds by the issue of new shares, increasing the capital to one million dollars. These shares were applied for several times over, and it is significant of the public confidence in the bond fide character of the business, that scrip on which only \$1 had been paid up, was freely purchased in the local share market at as high as \$15. This is, in brief, the history up to date of the Green Island Cement Company, and as the business is now passing from the preparatory to the active stage and will in a very short period of time become an active factor in the gigantic reclamation and other works under way in this colony, I propose giving a sketch detailing a recent visit to Green Island, what I saw there, and the conclusions arrived at from careful personal observations.

The weather in the inner harbour of Macao during the summer months is not often disagreeably rough, but it happened on the morning that Mr. Rebeck, courteously volunteered to show me over the Cement Works that half a gale of wind blew, and the sea-borers careered furiously over the face of the water. However, the Company's smart little gig breasted the waves gallantly, and after about twenty minutes hard pulling we were safely alongside the Company's pier, having luckily escaped a thorough wetting. Most of my readers must have been well acquainted with the appearance of Green Island for years past, and they would be greatly surprised now to note the vast changes which that once desolate spot has undergone within the last few years. What was formerly a rough beach, without house or habitation, has been rapidly transformed into a populous and busy little township. After landing at a substantial stone wharf—whilst it has yet to be further extended seawards—alongside which vessels drawing about eight feet can safely come at high water, and where a well-armed Indian watchman is always stationed, the visitor is at once face to face with ranges of buildings stretching on either hand, a tall chimney evidencing a steam manufactory, long lines of railway traversing the entire circuit of the factories and running down to the wharf, the kilns built into the hill-side, commodious workmen's quarters, comfortable houses and stores, substantially-built and well-furnished offices and quarters for the European manager, nearly approaching the splendour of the hotels, and all these things are going on all round the hill, and the hill is a handsome and well-kept one, and the hill is a handsome and well-kept one, and the hill is a handsome and well-kept one.

The machine shop, which was the first building we inspected, is a substantial two-story brick structure, 150 feet by 75, and has been designed to contain the entire machinery completing the plant for an output of 25 tons per day. This plant comprises no fewer than twenty-one different machines, in addition to a number of elevators for lifting the material from floor to floor, transporting it to various parts of the building, and finally conveying it to the store-rooms. The machines are grouped in sets according to their respective functions and in such a way as to minimise labour and supervision, the whole of the operations in the manufactory being brought under automatic control. Some of these machines are of a massive description, weighing many tons, and they crush the lumps of limestone as if they were biscuits; the limestone as it passes through the various machines is reduced to the finest powder. Several of the processes grind the material, others crush it, and others again beat it into fragments. All the combinations of material are in a great measure effected by machinery. This machinery is driven by two engines, combined existing over two hundred horse-power, which is transmitted by lines of shafting extending the entire length of building, and a perfect system of belts and pulleys.

Behind the machine shop and the hill is a large store, boiler-house, and coal shed, the hill-side being supported by a massive retaining wall. Leading out of the machine shop and carrying the raw material to the kiln, is a double-line of narrow-gauge tramway with points, crossings, and turn-tables, on which specially constructed trucks, suited to the required conditions, are run. The material is conveyed from the kiln to the machine dealing with it by a wire-rope way, which is arranged to work automatically, and from the time it is placed upon this rope way it is ready for use. A large kiln-erected north of the machine shop measures 100 feet by 80, is of the most improved modern type, and has been securely roofed and protected from the weather. The smoke is carried away by a chimney 90 feet high, which stands between the kiln and the machine shop. Beyond the principal kiln is another of a different kind, measuring 100 feet by 35, which is utilised for drying purposes, and on the face of the hill are a number of "fire-brick" kilns for temporary use. On the north side of the island, where the cooler quarters and sheds are, is another kiln for the manufacture of fire-bricks, which are used for building purposes in connection with the works.

The whole of the building, machinery, etc., are in admirable condition, and the course of a very few days it is expected that everything will be in readiness to commence operations on a large scale. Cement has already been made in considerable quantities, and used in the construction of the buildings, wharf and sea-wall, in which structures its efficiency can be seen to have undergone a practical test. A number of casks were stored in the godown, the contents of which, so far as outward appearance goes, could not be distinguished from the best quality of Portland cement. The fire-bricks manufactured by the Company, a large number of which have been used for various purposes, reach an exceptionally high standard of excellence. I noticed a large quantity of limestone, which is procured under contract with Chinese from the well known deposits up the West River, stored in the sheds and ready for use, and everything in connection with the works plainly indicated that active operations were on the eve of commencement.

The daily output according to present arrangements should, when everything has been placed in thorough working order, average about 150 tons, and for a very much larger output than this a ready sale and profitable market will be found in Hongkong for many years to come. I will not, at least not at present, attempt to show what splendid financial results must accrue to the shareholders when the works are fairly under way, but statistics plainly enough indicate that the profits will be enormous, and can be almost indefinitely increased by gradually adding to the present power of production. The Green Island Cement Company's manufactory is under most efficient management, and economical management; its European staff is composed of practical experts well up to their work, Chinese labour is cheap and effective, the necessary materials for the manufacture of cement are close at hand, and easily procurable in unlimited quantities, no difficulties exist as to the transportation of the cement, a wide and remunerative field is open for a large supply, and within the power

of the present machinery to produce, and in every other respect the prospects are promising in the highest degree. It may be urged that the manufactory of cement in China can only be regarded in the light of an experiment, but the same may be said of all other industries where machinery is employed, and in this case cement has been already made and satisfactorily tested. In my opinion the shareholders of this Company will reap a rich harvest at no far distant date as a return for their enterprise.

### THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Under the influence of panic men do many things which in their calmer moments they would never dream of doing. The claims of both justice and prudence are liable to be disregarded in times of popular excitement, and especially by those who depend upon the goodwill of the people for their worldly position. But both in the case of individuals and of nations, mistakes made under such circumstances generally bring a train of consequences, with them which are commonly distasteful and injurious. The action of Sir Henry Parkes in New South Wales in connection with the arrival of a number of Chinese in Port Jackson, rather over twelve months ago, was undoubtedly a mistake. The colonies appeared to get into a state of panic, just as if a few hundred Chinese more or less meant the ruin or salvation of Australia. The southern colonies had delayed severe restrictive legislation, and so were specially open to the unwarmed invasion of the Chinese, there was no sufficient excuse for acting illegally or precipitately. As has been pointed out more than once in these columns, the restrictive legislation in force in Queensland was sufficient to keep the numbers of Chinese in the colonies from increasing; in fact there has been a considerable decrease in recent years, and an extension of the same principle, with a residential tax, would have answered every purpose. Although the Chinese authorities might have objected to this course, it would not have given rise to the undoubted difficulties which now surround the Chinese question. Other ideas, however, for the time being possessed the bulk of the Australian people, and the rulers were swept along on a tide of public opinion to adopt a new principle in dealing with Chinese immigration, and in that direction Queensland again outstripped her competitors in the severity of her enactments. This measure, if it passes into law, will be effective in repressing Chinese immigration, but we have all along contended that Queensland need not have departed very greatly from the policy which she had adhered to up to the time of passing the bill referred to in order to deal with the matter sufficiently thoroughly, and without arousing so much feeling on the question as actually exists in China. There is a certain class of people who ridicule the idea of taking the feelings or opinions of China into account at all; but these are the advocates of what may be termed the policy of isolation. They are fond of proclaiming the greatness of Australia and her ability to walk alone in her might, throwing off all old ties and obligations. Their policy if followed out to its logical issue would surround Australia with an impassable barrier, those inside being "The People" and all outside aliens, even though they might be the fathers and brothers of some of us. We do not believe in this policy of isolation. While we do not want to see the Chinese encouraged to come here, while we believe in restricting the number of those who may come, and while we thoroughly believe in such restriction as a measure of self-defence, we recognise the fact that to make the restrictive measures unnecessarily galling to the national pride of an ancient power like China—a nation which has many claims to be considered a Great Power—is a mistake, and the genius of our Australian statesmen must be in inverse ratio to their self-assuredness if they are unable to devise a measure which shall give sufficient protection to Australia without turning China into an enemy. Mr. Quong Tart, the well-known Chinese merchant of Sydney, who has been retained from a visit to China, has yielded to the attack of the irrepressible reporter and has given some interesting information regarding the state of feeling in China with regard to Australia's restrictive measures. It must be remembered that Mr. Quong Tart was received in the highest circles in China, so that he was in the way of feeling the pulse of that nation. He is a mandarin, and in Hongkong he was received with honour, a steam launch being despatched by the Chinese merchants to take him ashore before the other passengers. He was entertained at several public luncheons and dinners, was received with special marks of distinction by the English Governor of the place, and subsequently met with a cordial reception from the Viceroy of Canton, a gentleman who, as Mr. Tart remarks, is in his own dominions a much greater man than any representative of Western royalty. This gentleman made earnest inquiries about the condition of affairs in Australia, and was extremely wishful that Mr. Tart should visit Peking and place the Emperor in possession of his views. Mr. Tart, for reasons of his own, politely declined the flattering invitation, which possibly offered as much danger as honor. With regard to the effect of the treatment of his countrymen who were denied a landing at Sydney, Mr. Tart says that we give form to the anger which has gone on smouldering since, ready at any moment to break out against Englishmen in China, and particularly against those who are in the Chinese service. So bitter and wide-spread was the feeling in the matter that Mr. Tart is convinced that if it had not been for the coolness and firmness of the official class, there would have been something in the nature of an open revolt. Nor do the mandarins cherish a more friendly feeling, but they are wiser than the people and know that negotiations are still going on with England. They tell the masses, "Do nothing rashly; wait and see what will come of this." About the only bright spot in the impression produced by recent events on the Chinese is their admiration of the righteousness of the Supreme Court decisions. Mr. Tart says that the judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in regard to the landing of the immigrants is looked upon as something almost incredibly righteous—something probably which the average Chinaman in the streets of Canton can admire more readily than he can understand. This, he no doubt, very flattering to our Australian civilisation, any way it goes some little way towards the illegal act perpetrated by the Government. Mr. Tart says that he has heard from him dropped that a Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary may visit Australia to see if he can bring about a relaxation in the immigration laws. "What attitude will Australia take in such case?" We do not for a moment suppose that the door will be opened widely, and that the Chinese will be invited to enter. That would not be desirable, and we should strongly oppose it.

Neither is it likely to happen. Still it may be possible to come to a friendly agreement without conceding very much, and undoubtedly it would be to the advantage of Australia in the matter of trade if friendly relations were established and maintained. It is not to allow the same proportion of Chinese in Australia as there is of British people in China would be agreed to most cheerfully by Australians, as in that case we should have fewer Chinese here than there are at present, and we cannot quite see what the Chinese would have to object to in the proposal.—*Sentinel.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is most reliable as an agent in the cure of *Consumption, Bronchitis, and General Debility*, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

### To-day's Advertisement.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE on or before the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... \$100,000 IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$20 EACH.

First issue of 2,500 Shares, \$1 payable on application, \$3 on allotment, and the remainder as required.

THE Company invites applications for the above, the allotment of which will be left to Directors chosen by the present subscribers from applicants applying for \$1,000 or upwards of the Share Capital. Full Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had from the Bankers, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, or from the temporary Offices of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [733]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD. The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar. Simple in application. Great saving. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS. Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay. Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success. The most effective preparation against the ravages of White Ants and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies. Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs net; Price 8 cents per lb. For Further Particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 7, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [731]

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT, Calling at intermediate Ports. THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship "BRINDISI" will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 P.M. This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for a limited number of through passengers (First Saloon only) at specially reduced rates. Electric Light throughout the steamer. Deck cabins (two berths). Surgeon carried, &c. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [682]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE. (PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.) THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship "VERONA" will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [613]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HOEDEIDAH, MASSAUA, SUAKIM, YEDDAH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE AND VENICE. (Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, AND ADRIATIC PORTS.) THE Company's Steamship "ELEKTRA" Captain A. Lussich, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central. O. BACHRACH, Agent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [734]

FOR LONDON. THE Steamship "ABERDEEN," Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [730]

TO LET, Possession from the 15th July, 1889. THE First Floor of HOUSE No. 2, Blue Buildings. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [732]

### Notices of Firms.

H. & J. SAMPSON have commenced business as CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, and GENERAL BROKERS, and respectfully solicit the support of the Hongkong public. Plans, Estimates, Drawings, etc., promptly supplied, and all commissions will receive due attention. OFFICES—QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite the House Street). Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [698]

### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, EMBROIDERIES, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street; A VERY RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS, Just arrived from the Northern Provinces, and comprising—

VASES, JARS, BOTTLES, PLATES, PLAQUES, CUPS, &c., of the Ming Dynasty, and the Reigns of Kanghi, Yung-chun, Kien-lung down to modern times, in FIVE COLORS, and BLUE and WHITE, HAWTHORN, and IMPERIAL PORCELAIN, FINE SANG DE BOEUF. OLD PEKIN ENAMELS and OLD EMBROIDERIES, OLD LACQUER and BRONZES, PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, PORCELAIN SCREENS.

A great variety of OTHER CURIOS. Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the above will be on view after FRIDAY, at 5 P.M.

TERMS AS USUAL—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [727]

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT THE PEAK.

MR. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, ON MONDAY, the 17th June, 1889, at 5 P.M.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 61.

THIS Property is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections of an average area of 5,000 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for ECONOMIC BUILDING SITES. The whole of the Earth work and retaining walls have been completed and the sites PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the most approved manner, and the whole now forms one of the most desirable sites at the Peak. Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the fullest information can be obtained upon application to Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road; Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade; or TO THE AUCTIONEER, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [647]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, the latter part of June, 1889, on a day to be named hereafter, at the Machineshop lately in the occupation of Messrs. J. W. CROKER & Co., at Bowington Canal.

The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT, comprising—One HORIZONTAL ENGINE of 13 H.P., One VERTICAL ENGINE of 4 H.P., One BOILER 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, Four GAZE LATHES assorted sizes up to 15 feet length of bed, SCREWING, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING, SLOTTING and ROLLING MACHINES, 2 PLANING MACHINES, STEAM HAMMER, CRANES, SHEARLEYS, SHAPING and BELTING, ANVILS, VICES, BENCHES, WINCHES and FORGES, SUNDRY MACHINERY and PLANT, &c., &c.

Also—One IRON STEAM LAUNCH. TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. For further particulars, apply to G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [673]

### Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN" FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 13th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [614]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA," FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [698]

### Announcements.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. HONGKONG ROYAL ENGINEER DISTRICT.

TENDERS are required for the PERFORMANCE of such WORKS and REPAIRS, and the SUPPLY of such BUILDING MATERIALS as may be ordered for War Department Buildings and Property in the above District for a period of Two years and Nine months from the 1st July, 1889, to 31st March, 1891, inclusive.

Forms of Tender, with Conditions of Contract, Schedules of Prices, and further information can be obtained on application to the SURVEYOR, Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 O'CLOCK P.M. daily, up to the 22nd June, 1889, after which date no forms will be issued.

A payment of Five Dollars for the Schedules of Prices will be required. This sum will not be returned.

The Schedules, with Conditions of Contract, may be seen without payment at the Royal Engineer Office up to the 22nd June, 1889.

Candidates tendering are requested to send testimonials of competency with their application for Schedules.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Commissariat Office by 12 O'CLOCK P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1889, addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (B.) and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Artillery Work."

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Head Quarter Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [711]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A SEMI-GRAND BROADWOOD PIANO in first class condition. On view any morning before 12 A.M. Apply at THE OFFICE, Victoria Hotel. Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [722]

NOTICE. ON and after the 15th instant, my OFFICE will be in D'AGUILAR STREET next house to the Hongkong Club being more convenient for me than my present address. ARTHUR B. RODDY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [684]

MAPPIN AND WEBB, SHEPHERD AND LONDON, Cutlers and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., &c.

BEG to announce that they have forwarded to Hongkong by their Representative, Mr. W. S. MARSHALL, A choice and varied selection of CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRESSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c. Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for EXHIBITION AND SALE.

AT 3 DUDDELL STREET, (Ground Floor). For a few days only, commencing WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1889. Prices made as in London. Dollars taken at three shillings. Catalogues free on application. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [683]

JOHN W. KING, ORN. CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, 13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application. Machinery inspected and supervised. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

NOTICE. THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE.

THE Alterations and Decorations to the above favorite Restaurant being completed, it is again open to the Public. TERMS CASH. C. M. ROBERTS, Manager. Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [721]

CANTON. THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Canton, 11th June, 1889. [723]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May. By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [473]

### Announcements.

WANTED.—About 200 Yards of RAILS, about 18 lbs. to the Yard, with or without sleepers, 3 feet gauge. Apply to CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [726]

WANTED. AN ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole or part of the day to TEACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage. Apply to Rev. J. B. OST, West Point. Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [665]

### Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—

£6 13 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or £11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or £13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 60, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan d would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz. £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 n.b. would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0, (b) £11 5 0, (c) £13 2 4, (d) £27 0 8 per quarter. Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNIO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents. STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 659-4] GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAIELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33. EQUAL TO ..... RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. KY SIANG, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL. MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [186]

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [162]

### To be Let.

TO BE LET, IN EUROPEAN HOUSE, Queen's Road East, Three Rooms with Bathroom, Cookhouse, and Boy's Room. Address: c/o The Office of this paper. Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [729]

TO LET. With Possession from the 1st June. A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East. Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO LET. ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," No. 4 SEYMOUR TERRACE, From 1st June. No. 9 SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [113]

TO LET. NO. 51, PEEL STREET. Apply to EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

TO LET. OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., in Liquidation. SAMUEL J. GOWER, Secretary and Liquidator. Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [500]

TO LET. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$50 and Taxes. Apply to C. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

NOTICE. OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with immediate possession. Apply to ARTHUR B. RODDY. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [666]

TO LET. WESTBOURNE VILLAS, North Water, and Gas laid on. Garden & Tennis court. Apply to O. BACHRACH. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [649]



